The anti-Bryan people being without experienced leaders are wasting their energy in talk. They are blowing off steam in the corridors. Mr. Peffer said to one of the "middle-of-the-road" agitators, who had worn his voice down to a whisper: "That's right, talk yourself out now and you won't give us so much trouble in the conven-

The plan of the leaders is to have the fight out in the hotel corridors, and they are giving full swing to the anti-Bryan people there.

The Bryan people are confining themselves chiefly to quiet conference. They are gainfng converts all the while and are making steady progress along the lines they have laid down. They believe that they are going to capture the convention, but they are not yet confident. The opposition of the reform press, of the California delegates of the sand-lot class and of the southern delegates gives them much trouble.

This argument with the south is rather forceful. It is that if they insist upon rushing blindly ahead they will have to shoulder the responsibility for a divorce of the southern from the western populists, and that they can then hope to be nothing more than a local organization. The Texas delegation is the most difficult to deal with for the reason that they are confident of local victory. They believe that they are going to carry the state according to plans already laid down, and they have parceled out the state offices among themselves. They are not so unselfish as to be willing to sacrifice their personal ambitions.

Taubeneck and Butler. The two men the Eryan people have been most anxious to win over are Taubeneck and Senator Butler. They think they can now rely on both. Butler is the only really shrewd leader of the middle of the road men. He is ambitious and looks a long way ahead. His great anxiety is to preserve the populist organization, and what he has been contending for is the nomination of a populist for Vice President. He wants Judge Clark of North Carolina, who was voted for at Chicago by the North Carolina delegation, nominated for Vice President. Butler calculates that the populist party will in a few years become the dominant party in this country if nothing happens to interrupt its growth. He is new too young to be a presidential candidate, but will be old enough in 1900. His eye is on 1900, when he expects to be the populist candidate. Having this in view, he is anxious to preserve the party organization. Moreover, he is embarrassed by the fact that the populists of North Carolina have already made a combination with the republicans in that state, and he does not see his way clear to make another combination with the democrats.

The assistance of the western populists is necessary, however, to the fulfillment of his plans in future and he is compelled to make some concessions to them. It is understood that he has given up the hope of nominating a populist on the ticket with

Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee declines to make promises of patronage in any specific way, or to accept an indorsement of half the ticket, or to divide electors. He does, however, offer the same general recognition in the party organization to all classes of Bryan supporters. If the populists indorse the democratic ticket they are to be represented on the democratic national executive committee, as well as the silver party, and the that Butler and Taubeneck can go on this committee if Bryan is indorsed. Senator Dubois is to represent the silver republicans on the executive committee.

Matters are not shaping up very rapidly as the day advances. The arrival of new batches of delegates increases the sentiment among the rank and file in favor of an independent populist ticket. The various scrub orators are exciting the enthusiasm of the delegates in the belief that the populist party is the great party of the future, and that it should be preserved on an independent basis. The action of the committee of the Reform Press Association in declaring that the preservation of the party organization should be the first consideration has some influence, but has led to great bitterness and feeling against that

The populist national committee met this morning, but had to take a recess until they could secure new quarters on account of the noise on the first floor of the hotel. They got a quieter place on the floor above, and are still in session. Their progress is impeded by the disposition of every one to

The work of the silver convention tomorrow is so well arranged in advance that it is no longer attracting any attention, and the whole force of that convention is engaged in working up the Bryan boom with the populists. The silver convention is not expected to last more than one day. The program is to indorse the Bryan ticket and adopt the silver plank of the Chicago platform and then adjourn. The work of the populists that has any significance is being done with a few reption established before midnight. Other with great earnestness, but very few of them are in the least practical. One proposition advanced is that the convention is sue an address and make no nominations. Another is that the democratic support shall be pledged to popullst candidates for Congress and for local offices in districts claimed by the populists, in return for the indorsement of the democratic presidential

The talk against union with the democrats is on the increase with the crowds in tagonistic elements progress is being madtoward an agreement.

The rank and file of the convention ar liable to break from all control at any stage of the convention. They may nominate Bryan and then switch around and nominate another man in the place of Sewall, in spite of any agreement entered into If this is done Bryan will decline the populist nomination. J. P. M.

jority of the Delegates. ST. LOUIS, July 21.-Another dark and dismal day broke this morning. The dull leaden clouds drizzled and the convention city was wet and dripping. But the rank and file of the populists, who are "early to bed and early to rise," were astir before (o'clock and about the hotels discussing the situation and silver, initiative and referendum and income tax. The corridors of the Lindell Hotel were crowded before 7 o'clock, and the orations at headquarters of "the middle of the road" men at the La-

The Bryan managers were in a jubilan frame of mind. They confidently claimed this morning that they had passed the Rubicon, and that their control of the convention was practically assured. There are conditions and details yet to be worked out, for was practically assured. There are conditions and details yet to be worked out, but they believe they have won the main incrory—the nomination or indorsement of the meeting was organized.

A delegate from Oklahoma named Albricket.

A delegate from Oklahoma named Albricket.

A delegate from Oklahoma named Albricket.

The attempt of some of the populists to but they believe they have won the main victory—the nomination or indorsement of the Chicago ticket.

olede had begun before that hour

The

force the withdrawal of Sewall and the nomination of a populist for Vice President had been defeated by the stand taken by Bryan's friends, and the positive answer Chairman Jones of the demogratic national committee, that such a thing could not be considered and would not be tolerated. Notwithstanding the confidence of the Bryan managers, however, they will not

standard-bearer.

olution:

question receives occasional attention, a majority of the middle-of-the-road

populists when interrogated upon the point reply that the question is one of com-parative insignificance. Names are, how-

ever, occasionally mentioned. So far the name of Paul Vandever of Omaha, ex-

commander of the Grand Army, is mo-

frequently heard than that of any other but his friends admit that he is handi-

Towne as a probability is for the purpose of leading up to the nomination of Senator Pettigrew, who has openly joined the pop-

ulist party. It is apparent, however, that if the anti-Bryan faction should prove to

be in the majority in the convention no lit-tle difficulty will be experienced in reaching a conclusion on this important point.

Uniting on Presidential Electors.

Davis has prepared and will ask the pop-

"Whereas McKinley and the republican

and its perpetuation, which means that the

national banking system is to be rechar-tered for fifty years, and that our national debt is to be refunded and made a gold in-

stead of a coin debt, and the bonds to run

Legislative League.

The Direct Legislative League, which seeks

to engraft the initiative and referendum

system upon the body politic, will be in

session here during the progress of the

populist and silver conventions, and held

1. In all future platforms, municipal and

local, as well as state and national, the strongest possible direct legislation declara-

2. The widest possible discussion of di-

in local, state and national government.

Among those present were Ignatius Donnelly, Minnesota; W. Breen, Omaha; W. H.

man, Baltimore; Nelson O. McLue, Denver; Henry R. Legate, Boston, and Lawrence J. McParlin, Lockport, N.Y.

The pledge taken by members is: "If the candidate of my party for law-maker refuses to publicly pledge himself to direct legislations, then I pledge myself to vote for

the candidate of any other party who will

The members say their purpose is not to

form a new party, but to secure adoption of their ideas by parties already in exist-ence. One of them remarked: "We have

carried our fight before all conventions, and

Congressman Towne Arrives.

Congressman Towns of Minnesota, one of

the silver republicans who walked out of

the St. Louis convention, and who an-

rounced the severance of his allegiance to the republican party, arrived here today.

He has been in Minnesota since the Chicago

convention, and has addressed three large

silver meetings.
"The silver movement in Minnesota," said

he, "is growing by leaps and bounds.

Among the republicans it is amazing the widespread defection in favor of silver. The republicans and populists whom I saw were all enthusiastically for Bryan, in the

belief that it was only by a union of the silver forces that the battle for the restora-

tion of silver could be won in this cam-paign. The populists, of course, naturally

want to maintain their organization, but

they believe that is entirely possible in al local contests and in a national sense

When the nomination of Teller was talked

of at Chicago the populists everywhere took up the idea and indorsed it. They did

not think their organization would be en-dangered. Of course, there is some differ-

publican and a democrat, but a fusion of

the silver forces on Teller, it seems to me,

tion which today confronts the populists. Their organization would have been as

Their organization would have been as much endangered by Teller's nomination at

Chicago and subsequent indorsement here as Bryan's nomination and indorsement. I

am of the opinion that this indorsement

will not jeopardize the populist organiza-tion, and is the only logical thing for this

"Your name has been canvassed exten-

sively in connection with the presidential romination by the populists who want to

place an independent ticket in the field."

was suggested by the Associated Press re

"I appreciate very highly the compliment

replied Mr. Towne. "But an independent nomination, in my opinion, is impracticable. Bryan should be indorsed. I am for Bryan."

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The middle of the road populists recog-

nized today that the organization of the

Bryan men was telling, and made an ef-

fort to effect one themselves. Up to this

morning they had maintained open head-

quarters at the Laclede Hotel, where the

arriving delegates were requested to come

then saunter forth into the notel tonoices and join in the talk. But no chairman,

secretary, sergeant-at-arms or other offi-cer had been selected. Such a campaign could make little headway against the or-

ganized forces of the Bryan men, who were acting with system. A meeting of the middle of the road men

was called, and an attempt made to or-ganize, but the non-arrival of delegates led

to deferring action. Many of them are claimed to be on the way here, and will ar-

rive during the day to join their ranks.

The anti-Bryan men on the national com-

mittee and those who have been prominent in the movement to secure an indorsement of Bryan and the nomination of a populist

for Vice President, with fusion on electors, have not placed themselves at the head of the middle of the road men, although there have been some conferences between them, and the anti-Bryan or rather anti-Sewall

men are supposed to be advising the more radical among them.

A Row Over Organization.

The attempt of the "middle-of-the-road"

men to organize resulted in a high time.

A. H. Livingston of Missouri was elected

and register, procure a badge, report as to what his state delegation would do and

Opposition to Bryan Organize.

ence between the nomination of an

propose to continue in our work."

Bennington, Topeka; Reed Hiram

union of reform forces, local or na

its first session today.

rect legislation

so pledge himself."

The objects are to secure:

ereas this system is to be fastened

ulist convention to adopt the following res-

the chairman, and declared that he had been around the various hotels distributing Mark Hanna's money for the purpose of preventing the informement of Bryan and defatting the silver party.

The man proved to be Silas Ross of Buffalo, N. Y., and he defiled in the most emphatic manifer that he had been engaged in such business, or had ever seen the Oklahoma man before.

Albright claimed that Ross had represented himself as from Baltimore and other portions of the country, but upon close questioning he admitted that he might be mistaken, saying that the man looked very much like Ross. Bryan managers, however, they will not relax their efforts. They have a most complete organization, and every man has instructions for today. They will meet and canvass every incoming delegation, and keep up the work of proselyting among those already here. Although they now caim the victory, they believe there will be a bolt of the radicals, and, paradoxical as it may seen a bolt of the extremists is much like Ross. Going Down the Rolf. as it may seem, a bolt of the extremists is what some of the most level headed say Later in the meeting Hackstaff of Colthey desire. The democratic managers cer-tainly are not averse to a split which will carry out of the convention the extreme orado entered and made a speech. The Oklahoma man said Hackstaff was the man.

Hackstaff immediately denied that he had men. They claim the allegiance of so these n.en would do the ticket infinitely more harm than good. The battle, of course, will come on the floor of the conever been seen in Oklahoma before, or that he was engaged in anything but an effort to select a straight-out populist candidate for President. The Oklahoma man seemed vention, and no one now doubts that there will be a generous display of bitterness and bad blood. to be undecided, and went out after a motion had been adopted requesting the Bryan Gen. Weaver for Chairman. nen to leave. Then the meeting was called to order with The national committee will wrestle with the question of organization today. The

a whoop that none but straight-out populists be nominated for President. Then occurred a row over the fact that men with Bryan men have put forward Gen. Weaver Bryan badges were in the room. It was claimed by the middle-of-the-road people for temporary chairman. This is a shrewd move. They do not believe the opposition that these Bryan men should either get out or declare themselves for a middle-of-the-road ticket. There were several quarrels over the speaker's recognition, and a semwill care to make a fight against their late No fact better illustrates the chaotic condition of the populist convention than the fact that with the convention only a day distant there is no crystallization of blance of order was finally obtained by moving a call of the roll of states to secure responses, and see what strength the middle-of-the-road men would have in the conthought in favor of any candidate for the presidency on the part of the element unfavorable to the indorsement of Mr. Bryan.

Arizona did not respond, nor did Alabama, Arizona did not respond, nor did Alabama, although a Florida man stated that he understood Alabama was divided. Arkansas was for the Omaha platform. California was divided, and it was said the middle-of-the-road men in the delegation would accept Bryan on a straight populist plat-Colorado announced two delegations one

for Bryan and the other for a straight-out. It was moved that the middle-of-the-road capped by not having the indorsement of his own state, which is for Bryan.

Eugere V. Debs and Congressman Towne of Minnesota are also spoken of, but reither apparently with serious purpose. It is suggested that the discussion of Mr. Towne as a probability is for the purpose. men use every effort to seat their delega-tion and reject the Bryan delegation. This was carried with a shout. There were no responses from Delaware or the District of Columbia. Colorado and Florida announced two votes for the middle-of-the-

road. Georgia did not respond.

Indiana was called and it was announced that the greater portion of the delegation was "mid-dle of the road." The delegate making the announcement said the populists that he represented did not propose to do anything that would assist in the election of Daulel W. Voorhees

to succeed himself! More whoops were heard when this anncuncement was made. Idaho was called. James Gunn said that her seven votes would be cast for Bryan; party represent the existing gold standard that no matter what this convention did he Idaho populists would vote solidly for Bryan and carry the state for him. The secretary made the point of order that this

secretary made the point of order that this was a middle-of-the-road meeting, and that the Bryan men had no right to try and make this "a ratification meeting."

After some wrangling Mr. Gunn was granted a few minutes to make a statement. He detailed the hardship the populists had encountered, and said that no matter what was done he always intended to remain a nounlist. to remain a populist.

whereas this system is to be lastened upon the country by a treaty with foreign nations under the false pretense of an international conference, which means the ultimate enslavery of the masses and the complete establishment of the classes;
"Resolved, That to defeat this measure and insure Mr. McKinley's defeat, so far as When Iowa was called Secretary Reed entered into a discussion of the preferences of different delegates, and after figuring our vote goes, we pledge ourselves to unite with the democrats on one set of electors in each state." out five or six middle-of-the-road men, he entered an emphatic denial of Weaver's statement that Iowa would east thirty solid votes for Bryan. A delegate from Texas named Wood

chipped in at nearly every announcement, saying: "Texas greets you and promises 95 votes to help out." He had promised the ninety-five votes to seat the anti-Bryan delegation from Colorado. He and Webster of Missouri got into a discussion of a side matter, and each warned the middle-of-the-road men to keep out of caucus of state delegations, which would turn their votes over to Bryan. Both said the unit rule should be avoided, and each vote as he saw fit.
When Illinois was called the announce

tional, for the same candidates, but without necessarily giving up their separate or ganizations or distinctive issues and platferms. They demand direct legislation that Altgeld was not a delegate. The reply through the initiative and the referendum was made that Altgeld controlled the Bryment was made that there was an Altgelo

When Maine was called a man mounted chair and stated with great vehemence that there was only one delegate from Maine present, but the delegation was solid for the middle of the road. Another man with equal vehemence de-

nied the assertion.

Missouri, announced by Webster, with one exception, solid for the middle of the road. A man from Mississippi an-nounced that that state was opposed to any fusion, but he could not speak definitely.

Hackstaff of Colorado, in speaking for that state, said that there were two dele-gations, the straight middle of the road in-tending to go out of the convention if Bryan was nominated.

The meeting gave three cheers for him. Hackstaff went on with his speech, saying he democrats were trying to crowd them out of their position. Wall street agents were here, he said, to disrupt the populist party and turn it over to the democratic party. He detailed at length "the facts" about the two Colorado conventions and said the Bryan delegation

Then ensued the incident in which the Oklahoma man was concerned. After the adoption of the motion to put out the Bryan men, thus cutting off the Oklahoman's explanation, a row occurred. A German populist from St. Louis said it was not a opulist, but a republican meeting.

The Disturber Put Out. There were loud cries. "Put him out." and "Down with the traitor." "Sit down," said the chairman.

"I won't sit down," said the Missourian, 'you can't make me sit down." The chairman told some one to put him out. The German showed fight. A Minne-sota man jumped in with fists doubled, and it looked for a moment as if Minnesota and Missouri were going to shed blood. But there were enough men to prevent actual hostilities, and the Missouri man was hustled toward the door, declaring that his money, which paid for the hall and the badges, had been diverted from a straight populist party to a faction.
The business was resumed. The Minne-

sota man was so mad that he would make no response for his state, and there was none from Maryland, New Jersey, New Hampshire or Dakota. up in the Hackstaff incident, said he repre

sented the middle of the road men.

The call of North Carolina brought forth a man who said he did not know why, but he was the only one from North Carolina there. He did not know why the other del-egates from North Carolina were not with them. Then Hal Ayer of North Caroline mounted a chair and stated: "The real facts connected with middle of the road movement," he said, "are that while they had been doing little or nothing and were without organization the democrats were swallowing the populist party. Nothing could be done without organiza-

what the southern men were going to do.

He had assurances that, if the south He had assurances that, if the south would stand firm, against Bryan, there were enough western votes to prevent his indorsement. Mr. Ayer said that there should be a meeting to organize; that they wanted enthusiasm and more common sense, and that the only way they could win was by conserted action.

"While we have been shouting," he con-tinued, "the other fellows, with a perfect tinued, "the other fellows, with a perfect organization, have been gathering in the stragglers. It makes no difference how many men we may have, if we are not organized, we will be swallowed."

An attempt was then made to secure concert of action. A meeting of the middle of the road men, consisting of three delegates from each siste, was announced.

from each state, was announced to take place at the Lindell at once. A meeting of regular delegates was announced for 4 o'clock, and still another at the Texas headquarters.
This procedure had interrupted the roll call of states, and it was not resumed. Some of the states, however, reported to the secretary, a West Virginia man announcing that but two delegates from that state were for Bryan, although the whole delegation had been claimed for him.

Georgia Opposed to Bryan. The Georgia delegation arrived today. Mr. H. P. Blunt, a leading member of the delegation, said that it would be impossible to bring the delegation to the support of Bryan and Sewal. The populists of his state would, he said, construe the indorsement of

the chairman, and declared that he had been around the various hotels distributing by the part of the purpose of was brought up by Harry Tracey, who proposed that a telegram should be sent to Mr Bryan asking him if he indorsed the plat

form.

Mr. Tracey made a spirited speech in support of the proposition, saying that in view of the talk of indorsing Bryan for President by the populist convention, the delegates were entitled to know how he stood with reference to populist principles.

The proposition was voted down by a narrow margin, but not until after several members had made speeches for and members had made speeches for and against it. Those with opposed the sending of the telegram took the position that it would be an indelicate matter to put such an inquiry to Mr. Bryan at this time. The friends of Bryan accept the result with much satisfaction in view of the supposition that Texas was irreconcilably antago

THE SHARD CONVENTION.

Likely to Adopt a One-Plank Platform. >

ST. LOUIS, July 21 .- I. N. Stevens, memer of the executive committee of the national silver party, arrived this morning. Speaking of what the silver party will do he said: "Our party was organized to unite all silver voters for the campaign of 1896, without regard to past party affiliations. We started by asking them to lay aside temporarily their views on other public questions, and to unite in one supreme effort to settle the money question this year Our convention will be largely composed of men who have belonged to the republi can party, and who have been easily per syaded to join our ranks, for the reason that they do not have to sacrifice their convictions upon other political questions, but simply subordinate them to the money

"Our convention will nominate Bryan and Sewall upon substantially the financial plank of the Chicago platform, which will probably be the sole plank of our platform, and then an address will probably be is-sued appealing to the American people to hold in abeyance their beliefs upon other questions and join with us in restoring the micney of the Constitution. We will be a powerful factor in the middle and western

states in uniting the silver vote.
"The members of our party undertook this work from motives of patriotism alone; they want no offices; therefore they have no trades or conditions to delay them, and the silver convention will probably complete its work by Wednesday night. The party has a school district organization in all the middle and western states. It will bring to the support of Bryan hundreds of thousands who do not wish to vote a demo cratic ticket or join that party, but who agree with us upon the money question."
Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota and
Senator Jones of Nevada arrived here today. The former came direct from Manitou Springs, Col., where the republican silver Senators held their conference, and whence they issued their manifesto in sup-port of Mr. Bryan's nomination.

Senator Jones came from the east, where he has been since the adjournment of Con-gress. Senator Jones is a delegate to the silver convention. He was a member of the last international monetary conference and is one of the most eminent bimetallists the United States, if not in the world, and was most cordially received. Both Sen aters are laboring in Mr. Bryan's interest.

MAJOR MCKINLEY TAKES A REST He Remains in Mr. Hapnn's ban Home Today.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.-Major Me Kinley decided that he would not attend the exercises of the centennial celebration this morning and remaining quietly at Vindermere, the suburban home of Mr. ianna.

In answer to the question how long he would remain in Cheveland Major McKinley said: "Till Friday or Saturday, except ing a few hours at Alliance, on Thursday morning. I shall go to Alliance early that day to attend the commencement exercise at Mount Union College. This is the semi entennial of the college and I am a trustee of the Institution. The college authorities asked me some time ago to be with them on the occasion, and I consented."
"Shall you return to Cleveland in time
for the New England dinner of Thursday?" "I shall endeavor my utmost to do so. It my earnest wish to be present on that

"Shall you make many speeches while "I expect to make one speech only—on Wednesday. It may be that I shall say a few words at other times, if I am in the way of doing so, but I shall not court such a making., The only address I am expecting to making. to make is that of Founders' day."

Continuing, Major McKiniey said he greatly appreciated the quiet rest he has been obtaining at Windermere. The enormous mail and the numerous callers at his home in Canton had occupied his attention almost continuously since his nomination. "The purpose of your visit to Cleveland is solely to take part in the centennial celebration, is it not?" was asked.

"Elntirely. I promised long ago to be here, and as a northern Ohio man and a neighbor of Cleveland people, ham intense ly interested in being here on this occa-

LOG CABIN DAY.

Continuation of the Cleveland Centennial Celebration. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.-This was log cabin day in the city's centennial celebration. The day dawned cloudy and damp, but the a soon came out, and the weather was then delightful. Immense throngs of people early in the day gathered around the great white arch and the oldfashioned log cabin which has been erected in Monumental Square. The old cabin is an exact counterpart of the buildings used a hundred years ago. It stands surrounded by tail, sky-scraping, modern office buildings, and presents a striking contrast be-tween the ancient and modern. The log cabin is in charge of Choctaw Tribe 14. Improved Order of Red Men, in full In-

dian costume. order of exercises for the day included martial music, prayer by Rev. Lath-rop Cocley and songs by a quartet, followed by addresses from prominent men.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 21.-The cen tennial celebration of the first settlemen in the Scioto valley began here yesterday and will run all week. Postmaster General Wilson and Gov. Bushnell will be amon bund give concerts afternoons and ever ngs. elaborate. Chillicothe was the first capital

THROWING BRICKS AT SOLDIERS.

Increasing Bitterness Marks Cleveland Labor Trouble. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.-Another shooting affray took place at the Brown hoisting works late last night, caused by strikers or their sympathizers throwing bricks and stones at soldiers from behind dark places of concealment. One picket was hit and knocked down. Getting up, he discharged a shot in the yard from where the brick came. On hearing the report several soldiers came to his assistance, and a volley of lead was sent in the direction from which the missiles had come. It is not known whether any one was struck.
The order has been given by the author itles to arrest any person who yells "Scab" at either the non-union men or soldiers. Two strikers who had been indulging in this diversion last night attempted to escape arrest by jumping on a fast-moving motor car. The inftorman, upon refusing to stop when ordered to do so by the solliers, received serious bayonet wounds.

In the divorce proceedings instituted by Lucy H. Armes, Judge Hagner this afternoon ordered that the cause be referred to Examiner Albert Harper to take the testimony therein. Mrs. Armes has been allowed thirty days

from today to produce her testimony. With-in forty-five days thereafter Maj. Armes must present his testimony, and then fit-teen days additional will be allowed Mrs. Armes to present testimony in rebuttal.

Pesonal Mention.

Mr. Xavier Rauscher, nephew of Mr. Charles Rauscher, sailed Saturday last by the French steamer, and will remain until September at his former home, in Paris. Mr. Charles Rauscher, who went to New York to see him off, returned yesterday.

Literature.

It Will Keep Right on During the Campaign and May Send Out for the Democrats.

It is prophesied that the coming campaign will be one of literature and oratory. and that the people will vote more intelligently on the issues of the day than ever before in the history of politics. This being the case. Washington will be the seat of the war of education Millions of doonments will go from here to educate the voters and to furnish ammunition for this or that candidate.

Mention has been made in The Star of the arrangements in progress at the headquarters of the congressional campaign committees here to send out tons of literature on the money question, in the hope of educating the voters, but not much has been written of an institution which will ilso send out much matter, and which has played an important part in the last few years in working up the silver sentiment which exists. This institution is the American Bimetallic Union, which has head-quarters in this city, Chicago and San Francisco, and of which Gen. A. J. Warner s president.

Will Work Through the Campaign. It has been decided that the union will continue its work until the November election, and that it will not close shop and leave the work to the democratic national committee, as was suggested. Instead of losing, the union, it is stated by Secretary Warner, the president's son, will double its force about August 1, and will do more work than ever before.

"Our work," said Secretary Warner this morning to a Star reporter, in answer to a question, "will be independent of the dem cratic national committee, but we will cooperate with that committee all we can."
This statement is appreciated by democrats who are aware of the system of the Bimetallic Union in the distribution of lit-erature, and it is said that a large portion of the work of the democratic committee will be turned over to the union. For several years the union has been working. It has a system strictly its own, and the result of its labors is acknowledged by leading democrate all over the country. The ing democrats all over the country.
union was a non-partisan concern, after the nomination of Bryan the officers of the organization issued an address to the silver men of the country, advising them to support the nominees of the Chi-

What It Sends Out.

When asked this morning about the kind of matter the union sends out, Secretary Warner said: "We send out all kinds of matter. For instance, we mail thousand of copies every week of the speeches of Senators Teller, Cockrell and Daniel, Representative Towne and others. In addition to these we send out our 'monographs,' as we call them. These monographs, as you will see, are little pamphlets devoted to every phase of the money question, and answering all the points raised by the gold standard men. Here is one on 'Intrinsic alue;' there is one on the question of exchange; there is one on the depression of change; there is one on the depression of the price of agricultural products under the gold standard. Every phase of the question is covered by these monographs. If we have a demand for literature on a ertain subject we have no trouble in pick ing out the monograph treating of that subject and sending it to the person who wants it. We have millions of them on and and will have millions more printed

before the campaign is over.
"Much of a demand for literature? You see the force at work here and what they are doing. Day in and day out it is the same. See that plie of mail sacks in the corner? They will be full by night and will go to their destination. You cannot imagine the demand for silver literature from the east. It is marvelous, and agine the demand to marvelous, and from the east. It is marvelous, and shows conclusively to my mind that the east is getting ripe for a revolt from the east is getting ripe for a vear of surprises, gold standard. This is a year of surprises, and there is no telling what will happen in

How It Works.

Further talk with Secretary Warner developed the fact that the speeches of Senators and Representatives are sent out unler the franks of the respective Congress nen, but that most of the other literature pays its way through the mails. "Our postage bill is a big thing," Mr. Warner said.

The speeches are sent to individuals and to members of the union in almost every ounty in the country. Those sent to mem bers of the union are in turn distributed among voters who want enlightenment on the money question. This is one of the eatures of the work of the union. member of it stands ready to do his part When a batch of speeches are sent to a member he loses no time in placing them where they will do the most good. This has been going on for years, and ft is claimed that this is one cause why the sil-The union has lists of thousands of names o which to send documents. Every day enthusiast sending in more names to go on the rolls. It is said that the union has a darge a list of names as any in the country.

Gen. Warner, president of the union, will arrange the matter of increasing the force at headquarters here. Should the national democratic committee locate here it is probable, it is said, that Gen. Warner will ing after the educational work assigned to his concern. Chairman Jones will be glad, it is said, to intrust important work to the veteran Ohio silver man, who is a on the subject of silver.

SAVED BY THE FENDER.

A Boy Gets a Surprise at Fourteentl

As electric motor car No. 212 of the Met ropolitan line was rounding the curve at he corner of 14th and F streets northwest westward bound, about 1:40 this afternoon, lad about twelve years old, neatly dress d and carrying a small bundle under his arm, stepped in front of it. In another instant the fender had struck his legs and aught him in its hammock-like embrace He fell in a sitting position, and looked around as if astonished beyond expression The car was immediately stopped, and the ad quickly clambered off the fender and turning to look at the car. The car wa going at the slow speed customary when rounding curves, and the boy was not injured in the least, although had there been undoubtedly badly hurt.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses have been issued to the following: White-Howard W. Barker of this city and Nora Has Brouck of Highland, N. Y.; Charles C. De Atley and Grace B. Hullirgs; Colin Atkinson and Emma S. Osborne; Adolphus Eckloff and Carrie E. Bradburn; Frank J. Virnstein and Jennie M. V. Wigginton; William Henson and Annie Reiners; Edward Arthur Lycett of Chicago and Virginia Ford Hammond of this city.
Colored-Daniel Gills and Maggie Jones

Charles B. Lewis and Medora Lewis; Jas. H. Marshall and Sarah A. Lewis; Alfred Dean and Lizzie Wheeler; John Whitby of Broad Branch road, D. C., and Helen Jame of Tealeytown, D. C.

In the divorce proceedings instituted by

Charles F. L. Franz against Mariette A. Franz Judge Hagner this afternoon or

The Work It is Doing in Sending Out Silver John C. Nelson of Jackson City Placed on

Testimony Given to Show How th Neferious Swindle is Conducted by the Gamblers.

Some of Jackson City's policy interests were transferred from across the river to Judge Miller's court this afternoon, so it was charged, and John C. Nelson, an alleged backer of the game, was on trial, charged with promoting policy in the District. It was not charged that he actually operated here, but it was claimed that he had bargained with others to look after the interests of the game in this city. There was not the usual number of famil iar faces in court, for many of the old policy writers and runners have quit the business, while others are fugitives from fustice, and still others are in prison. Nel son, who is better known as "Bezone" Nelson, is the man who is under \$3,000 bail in Virginia to answer for the alleged kill ing of Constable Hines, who participated in a raid on Nelson's place in Jackson City several months ago

A Colored Juror Challenged. When the case was first called in court the defendant demanded a jury trial, and gave bond in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance. Today when the jury was called Lawyer C. Maurice Smith challenged the only colored man on the panel, and ther the jury was sworn. A plea of not guilty was entered, and witnesses, four colore

was entered, and witnesses, four colored men, were sworn.

Prosecuting Attorney Jeffords, in his opening, said that the defendant was charged with promoting policy. The law, he said, was one which should be construed liberally to prevent the evil of gathering in the pennies and nickles from the poor people. The proof, he thought, would show that the defendant had four men in his employ to cover the local field, and he

Charles Stranges, colored, was first examined. He said he had been writing plays here and taking over to Jackson City to Nelson for about six weeks. One day, he said, while in Jackson City, he saw Nelson and the latter employed him to do writing The Modus Operandi Described.

Witness said he was promised 15 cents on dollar and was promised an increase when business improved. He explained that his writing on manifold paper made what is known as a "book" while the slips he gave the customers are known as "pieces."
Witness managed to clude the police by

walking over the bridge, going over in cars and sometimes he went over in a hack. His book varied from \$3 to \$40 a day. Witness had told Neison that he was writing here in Washington. The money he gathered here, he said, he carried to Jackson City and turned over to Nelson, and the letter gave him money to pay "hits" when any were made. On cross-examination witness said he was

arrested for policy and taken to the police station. There he had a conversation with Sergt. Moore, but the latter did not make him any promises in consideration of giving evidence against Nelson. Counsel moved that the evidence of the witness be excluded, but the motion was The witness was recalled, and he said

that on two occasions he brought money here for "hits." One time a woman in the "Division," named Annie Miller, made a "hit." The highest "hit" he ever paid was \$77. He said that when he was employed o agreement was made as to where he was to operate. The name of Dickinson & Co., he said, is on all policy drawings in the United States.

Other Witnesses Testify. Henry Ridgely, colored, who is known as "Mouse" Ridgely, was the next witness. te said be had worked for George a clerk for the defendant. Witness saw the defendant, and he said the latter told him he wanted no city trade.

George Jackson, colored, testified that he wrote policy here and took the money over to the defendant's place. The defendant gave him a book and told him to write in Virginia. Witness also made collections here in the city. He had talked with Nelson about the business here, and the alleged banker told him he could do better down town than he could in any other section. The witness was under ex-

amination when this report closed.

The case of John Holloran, the bartender at the Emmett House, who was arrested two days ago on a charge of embezzling \$44 of his employer's money, as published in yesterday's Star, was heard in the Police Court today. He was defended by Lawyer Lipscomb. Several witnesses were ex-amined in the case, and it came out in the proof that the arrest was made by Precinct Detective Harligan after he had made an investigation, and was not made because he was suspected by Mr. O'Brien, his employer. There was nothing in the proof to indicate that the bartender knew anything of the theft, and he was exonerated.

Irving S. Beall, the young man who was recently declared cured of emotional insanity and committed to jail to await trial on a charge of false pretenses, was this afternoon released on bail, Frederick W. Reeves becoming surety in the sum of \$300.

this afternoon filed by Jacob Kries against the Metropolitan Railroad Company. The plaintiff claims that July 27, 1805, his wife, Elizabeth Kries, was thrown violently to the pavement and badly injured by the premature starting of a car belonging to

Young Prisoners.

the company on 4% street southwest.

A colored girl named Mary Roy, whose parents are dead and who has been living with relatives, was in the Police Court today on a charge of incorrigibility. The girl claimed that she had been ill-treated and had expressed a desire to be sent to some institution. Her conduct resulted from her bad treatment, so she said. Whe: about desiring to go to some institution but Judge Miller sent her to jall to await a vacancy in the reform school. Henry Carter, a colored boy, who has a stepfather, was in court because he has been running wild about the streets, with no one to care for him, and he was turned over to the board of children's guardians

Grain and Cotton Markets. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., 1421 F street, members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thal-

mann & Co., New York GRAIN.
Open. High. Low. Close.
50% 57½ 56½ % 56¾ %
58¾ 59¼ ¼ 58½ 59
26¾ 26% 26% 28¾ 26¼ ½ 26¼ ¾
26% 26% 26% 28¾ 26½ %
16½ 17 17¼ 16½ 17 17½
6.37 6.37 6.45 6.25
7.05 7.07 6.95 7.02
3.40 3.40 3.30 3.35
3.77 3.77 3.72 3.72
3.37 3.49 3.27 3.32
3.50 3.52 3.45 3.47
COTTON. GRAIN Wheat-Sept..... Corn-Sept..... Jan.
Lard Sept Jan.
Ribs Sept Jan. COTTON

Franz, Judge Hagner this afternoon ordered that if the sum of \$37.50, on account of alimony, be paid by the complainant today, then he will be allowed until August 4 to make further payment on the amount of alimony now due, \$75. The cause is held for further action to be had in the light of the subsequent action of the complainant.

Real Estate.

Ratcliffe, Sutton & Co., auctioneers, sold yesterday at public sale a two-story frame house, 103 Navy avenue, Anacostia, to John A. Barthel, for \$950.

A bay horse was stolen Thursday from the premises of J. J. Mahoney, Brightwood.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—Flour inactive, unchanged—receipts, 24,247 barrels; exports, 14,744 barrels. Wheat steady—spot, 695,a00%; respect to the subsequent of the amount of alimony, be paid by the complainant to day, then he will be allowed until August, 691,203%; September, 695,203%; receipts, 24,247 barrels; exports, 14,744 barrels. Wheat steady—spot, 695,200%; menth and August, 691,203%; September, 695,200%; solck, 709,359 bushels; exports, 100 bushels solck, 770,359 bushels; exports, 100 bushels solck, 770,359 bushels; exports, 11,744 barrels. Solck, 770,359 bushels; exports, 100 bushels solck, 770,359 bushels; exports, 100 bushels solck, 770,359 bushels; exports, 11,744 barrels. Wheat steady—spot, 695,200%; receipts, 24,247 barrels; exports, 14,744 barrels, 691,200%; September, 695,200%; September, 695,200%; September, 695,200%; September, 695,200%; September, 709,359 bushels; exports, 100 bushels, 500,200 bushels, 500,20 bushels, 500,200 bushels,

Good Effect of the New York Bar

MARKED INFLUENCE ON STOCK VALUES

How a Crisis Was Overcome by Practical Patriotism.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, July 21.-Assurances that the local banks would come to the relief of the treasury and deposit coin to offset recent drains upon the reserve had a marked influence for good on stock values this morning. The actual pledging of upward of \$15,000,000 during the morning insures the success of the undertaking. The depositing of \$2,000,000 by the National City Bank was followed by a general bidding up of values in all parts of the list. Brokers active in depressing prices during the last ten days were particularly urgent in their demands for stocks, loaning at embarrass ing premiums. The demand at the open-ing of the market was too violent to hold,

however, and a general recognition of this fact invited new selling. Subsequently prices were forced back be-yond the opening level, on a demand in-spired by a growing belief that the action spired by a growing belief that the action of the banks means market as well as treasury support. Large interests could no longer stand by in tileness while protessional traders carried on a campaign of ruinous depreciation. A crisis had been reached and reason had all but succumbed in teachers. The situation has been met by a plan of

relief which sustains the reputation of the national banks for practical patriotism, and has no complicated features to destroy its immediate effect. A rally of any considerable proportions will, in all probability, attract new selling for both accounts, owing to the professional character of the market, but the one-sidedness of specula-tion has been destroyed for the present. Politics are destroyed for the present.

Politics are destined to at least three months of uncertainty and values will naturally yield to the varying phases of the campaign, but as the date of the elections approaches the average level should in prove. The question of dividends on several active securities will be determined within the next few weeks perhaps, and a reduction in present rates seems prob-able. This prospect is not encouraging owing to the sympathetic effect on more fertunate properties, but advance informa-tion is likely to warn conservative operaers against surprises.

A decreased demand for foreign exchange A decreased demand for foreign exchange, resulting in a reduction of about 1-32 in actual rates, was one of the day's encouraging developments. Gold can still be shipped at a profit, and the prospects are good for a further loss by Thursday's steamers. The position of the banks in this matter should tend to discourage large shipments. should tend to discourage large shipments after present orders are filled. Rates are extremely sensitive however, and all esti-mates beyond the present are valueless. A traders' movement around delivery hour resulted in a reaction from the best prices of the day. The volume of business was about equally distributed between the two accounts, and was not particularly signifi-

Tre industrials were active during this period, advantage being taken of the tem-porary absence of support to depress prices. While the net result of the day's transactions is somewhat irregular, the tension of the last few days is undoubtedly less acute.

The improvement in the situation is carcely reflected in values, but that a more hopeful view prevails is demonstrated in the character of current market comment Loaning rates are quoted on nearly all of the active issues, including a large standing short interest. The forced cov-ering of this interest is the only source from which material improvement is likely

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the opening the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corron & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents, Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 80 Broadway,

American Sugar ... American Sugar, Pfd... Baltimore & Ohio..... Bay State Gas
Canada Southern...
Canada Pacific Chesapeake & Ohio. C. C. C. & St. Louis Chicago, B. & Q. Chicago & Northwestern Chicago & Northwestern Chicago Gas. C. M. & St. Paul. C. M. & St. Paul. Pfd. D Chicago, R. L. & Pache. Consolidated Gas. Del., Lack. & W. Delaware & Hudson... Den. & Rio Granda Pfd. Den. & Rio Grande, Pfd. Dis. & Cattle Feeding ... Dis. & Cattle Feeding... Erle. General Electric... Illinois Central... Lacilde Gas... Lake Shore Louisville & Nashville 911/ 171/ 181/ dichigan Central...... dissouri Pacific..... National Lead Co New Jersey Central.... New York Central .. North American..... Ont. & Western..... Phila. & Reading Pullman P. C. Co..... Southern Ry., Pfd..... Texas Pacific. 6 6½ 45½ 46½ 14 14½ 7% 8½ Wabash, Pfd. 13% 7% Wheeling & L. Erie..... Wheeling & L. Erie,Pid. 783_e

Washington Stock Exchange.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—West End National Bank, 10 at 105, 10 at 107. Metropolitan Railroad, 5 at 105. Washington Gas, 6 at 44%, United States Electric Light, 3 at 10. Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 118, 10 at 118, 15 at 118, 3 at 120. Government Bonds.—U. S. 4s, registered, 106% bid, 107% asked. U. S. 4s, coupon, 107% bid, 108% asked. U. S. 4s, 1925, 113 bid, 113% asked. U. S. 5s, 111½ bid, 112% asked. U. S. 4s, 1925, 113 bid, 113% asked. U. S. 104 bid. 30-year Fund. gold 6s, 110 bid. Water Stock currency 7s, 1905, 110 bid. Fund. currency 3.65s, 112 asked.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s, Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s, Miscellaneous Bonds. Metropolitan Bailroad 5s National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 270 bid, 300 asked. Bank of Republic, 240 bid, Metropolitan, 275 bid, 300 asked. Central, 275 bid, 290 asked. Farmers and Mechanics', 170 bid, 195 asked. Second, 120 bid. Citizens', 116 bid. Columbia, 125 bid. Capital, 112 bid West Ead, 110 asked. Ohlo, 85 bid.

Sefe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 120 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 120 asked. American Security and Trust, 142 asked.

Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction Company, 64 bid, 66 asked. Metropolitan, 160 bid, 108 asked. Columbia, 55 bid. Belt. 30 asked. Echington, 30 asked. Georgetown and Tennalitytown, 30 asked. Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, 40 bid. Uni-

bid, 116 asked. Columbia Title, 5 and, 6 asked. Washington Title, 2 bid. District Title, 6 bid, 10 asked.

Telephone Stocks.—Penusylvania, 38 bid, 50 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac, *65 asked. American Graphophone, 5 bid, 64, asked. American Graphophone, pfd., 12 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 10 bid, 29 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 110 bid, 120 asked. Lanston Monotype, 5 bid, 6 asked. Washington Market, 12 bid, 1414, asked. Great Falis Ice, 129 bid, 130 asked. Lincoln Hall, 90 asked.